

The CHAIR presented a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the amounts paid to Luther Blake for removing Indians from Florida, which was referred and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Private bills of the following titles were considered and passed:

A bill authorizing a patent to be issued to Peter Pincau, for certain lands in Minnesota.

A bill for the relief of Conrad Wheat, jr.

A bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Prosser, deceased.

On motion of Mr. BADGER the rule setting apart Friday for the consideration of private bills, was suspended for this day.

MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

Remonstrances against the repeal of the Missouri compromise were presented by Messrs. SEWARD, EKENSDEN, and FOOT.

NEBRASKA AND KANSAS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish Territorial governments for Nebraska and Kansas.

The bill having yesterday been ordered to a third reading, was read a third time.

Mr. CASS said that he was not in the Senate, yesterday, when a vote was taken on the question of the bill, and, as he desired to have his name recorded in favor of the bill, he wished that it might be taken by yeas and nays on the final passage. While up, he desired to return his thanks to the friends of the bill, and to the friends of the adoption of the conciliatory measure, contained in the amendment moved to the bill by the senator from North Carolina (Mr. BADGER). That amendment, would not only remove all objections to the bill at the north. The passage of this bill in its present shape would forever close this fountain of bitter waters.

Mr. BELL said that he had opposed the Nebraska bill of last session, which contained no provision on the subject of slavery. He had heard nothing of any intention to repeal the Missouri compromise until it was distinctly proposed by the senator from Kentucky.

He stated his objections to the bill of last year, which applied equally to this bill. There was no necessity for this measure. It was not necessary to establish governments over this immense territory, where there was no white population. The bill also made no provisions for the military posts, &c.

He thought the senator from Illinois had been for some time laboring under a sort of mania for territorial governments. The senator had prepared the New Mexico, Utah, and Washington bills, and now proposed this one more.

His next objection was to the provisions of the bill regarding the Indian tribes. He examined the history of the policy of the government towards the Indians, and declared that this bill was a clear and explicit violation of Indian treaties.

He called upon those who had spoken so much upon plighted faith contained in the Missouri act, to answer where was their sympathy, their sense of honor with respect to the flagrant violation of plighted faith and solemn treaty with respect to the Indians who were as much men, and brothers as those of the American people.

He then considered at great length the arguments in favor and against the passage of the bill, stating that if there were an overpowering necessity for the bill, he would support it. He considered the question of the supposed objects to be accomplished by this bill, with a view of ascertaining the existence of this overpowering necessity. In the course of the remarks he alluded to various collateral topics, and considered their bearing upon the great inquiry to be decided in the passage or rejection of this bill.

Mr. DAWSON followed in support of the bill.

Mr. NORRIS followed in support of the bill. He showed that the acts of 1850 did establish the principle of non-interference by Congress with the domestic regulations of the south; that this principle was then forced upon the south by the nearly unanimous vote of the north. He also argued that this bill was nothing more than an assertion of the same principle.

He denied that the Missouri act was a compact. He showed that the north had repudiated the Missouri line in 1850. He maintained the propriety of settling and settling that geographical line between free and slave-holding States. He repelled in strong terms the accusation that northern men who dared to do what the Constitution required of them were traitors to their country.

Mr. WADE followed, discussing the constitutionality of the Missouri compromise, the injustice of slavery, and the consistency of several friends of the bill.

Mr. TOUCY followed in support of the bill, and in argument upon constitutional powers of Congress over the Territories.

Mr. FOSSEE continued his remarks until nearly ten o'clock.

Mr. FENDESEN addressed the Senate against the bill, and upon the institution of slavery.

Mr. WELLER followed in reply, and at nearly twelve o'clock he yielded the floor to Mr. DOUGLAS, who then replied to the various speeches made in opposition to the bill. He contended his remarks were in support of the bill.

Mr. HUSTON followed in opposition to the bill, till a quarter before five o'clock.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, which resulted—yeas 57, nays 14.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Benjamin, Brodhead, Brown, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dawson, Dixon, Dodge, Edwards, Everett, Fremont, Geyer, Gwin, Hunter, Johnson, Jones, of Iowa, Jones, of Tenn., Mason, Morton, Norris, Pettit, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Thomas, of Kansas, Thompson, of New Jersey, Toucey, Waller, Williams—37.

NAYS—Messrs. Chase, Briggs, Chandler, Fremont, Fish, Foot, Hamilton, Houston, James, Seward, Smith, Sumner, Wade, Walker—14.

The Senate then adjourned till Tuesday next.

House of Representatives.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Attorney General, in answer to a resolution of the House adopted on the 22d of December, last, calling for a plan for the modification and enlargement of the judicial system of the United States, as recommended in his annual message to Congress.

GUANO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution adopted on the 13th ultimo, requesting information relative to a negotiation with Peru for the removal of the restriction on the exportation of guano, accompanied by the report of the Secretary of State and the correspondence therein referred to.

Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Among the documents is a report of the Secretary of State to Mr. Clay, dated at Lima, Peru, under date of August 30, 1853, in which he says that the increasing anxiety manifested in several of the States of the Union for a speedy removal of the obstacles to the exportation of guano from Peru, has been communicated from time to time to that department, and justly merits attention. The monopoly in the exportation and sale of this article is of so rigid a character as to create exorbitant prices, and thus preclude our agriculturalists from the enjoyment of its benefits, except in a limited degree, for the improvement of their soil. It is of great importance, therefore, to the development of our leading American interests that the Peruvian government should be prevailed upon to abandon this monopoly as early as possible.

It is estimated that the deposits of guano in Peru cannot amount to less than fifty million tons, and that the exportation of it in 1852, to all parts of the world, did not exceed one hundred thousand tons, of which only about forty-seven thousand were exported to the United States. Under a judicious regulation of the government of Peru, it is probable that in a few years the consumption in this country alone would more than equal that of all the world at the present time. If it could be offered at our ports at thirty or thirty-five dollars per ton, it would become an article of general use to the agriculturists of the country, and contribute in a wonderful degree to the prosperity of our citizens. It is quoted at present in Peru at about fifty or fifty-five dollars per ton. Its transportation to our seaboard on the Atlantic, could be effected, if there were equality in trade, at fifteen dollars per ton; but twenty dollars is the basis of the settlement with Peru.

Considering the great importance of securing the surplus for this country, a product so useful to the great agricultural classes of our citizens, Mr. Marcy instructs Mr. Clay to urge the Peruvian government to adopt such measures as will be likely to lead to this beneficial result. "It is a matter in which," the Secretary repeats, "our citizens take great interest, and we cannot but exertions of this government in their behalf."

Mr. Clay, under date of Nov. 11, 1853, replied,

Washington Sentinel.

MARCH 4, 1854.

We stop the press to announce the passage in the Senate of the Nebraska bill. The vote was taken at 4½ o'clock this morning, and stood thus: yeas 57, nays 14.

ERRATUM.—The substitution of a single letter often changes and reverses the meaning of a sentence. This was forcibly illustrated in our congressional column of yesterday. In Mr. Badger's amendment to the Nebraska bill the meaning was thus reversed, by substituting an s for a r, in the word "revive." The amendment is as follows:

Provided, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to revive or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the act of the 6th of March, 1853, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery.

We present to our readers to-day the speech of senator Pettit, of Indiana. It is an effort of much power. He views his subject in all of its aspects, but from several of his positions we decidedly dissent. We cannot publish the whole of his speech in one issue. Its length, and the pressure on our columns, make it necessary to divide it.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the passage of three private bills the consideration of the Nebraska bill was resumed. Mr. Bell addressed the Senate for two hours in approval of the general provisions of the bill, but stating some objections he entertained to some of its provisions.

Messrs. Dawson and Norris followed in support of the bill. Mr. Wade then opposed it. Mr. Toucey next addressed the Senate till nearly ten o'clock in support of the bill. Mr. Fessenden followed in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Messrs. Douglas and Houston, and at 4½ o'clock the debate was still continuing.

In the House of Representatives a message was communicated from the President of the United States, transmitting a copy of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Mr. Clay, charge d'affaires to Peru, relative to a negotiation with the government of that country for the removal of the restriction on the exportation of guano. An abstract of those papers will be found in the record of congressional proceedings.

The President of the United States also transmitted the plan recommended in his annual message for a modification and enlargement of the judicial system of the United States.

The House considered the homestead bill in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, but without coming to a definite conclusion thereon, the Committee rose, and an adjournment till Monday took place.

NEBRASKA—THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.

However people may differ in regard to the expediency of bringing forward this measure at this time, now that it is before Congress for action, all will agree that it should be examined and discussed with candor and fairness. One great difficulty in the way of a fair decision, is the extraordinary and wilful ignorance prevailing at the north on these subjects. Whilst the sound State-rights, Constitution-loving men of both sections agree in the main, there are yet many persons at the north who read neither southern speeches nor southern newspapers. Many northern editors read them, not to get correct views and to form candid judgments, but to select out and often garble them in order to make material for their own purposes—to poison the northern mind, and to present the south in distorted and untrue aspects. Several gentlemen lately at the north in discussing the Nebraska bill, with many of its vehement and virulent opponents, were led to suspect, from the gross ignorance manifested of the southern views, that they were uninformed on the subject, and asked if they had read the southern views as explained by the south itself. It turned out upon inquiry, in most cases, that they had confined their reading to the *resumé* of letter writers and editorials, all opposed to the bill.

It would seem impossible that men who meant fairly, could by any possibility deal so unjustly towards the south, as such men have continually done. At one time they assume, for their own purposes, that slaves are property, and nothing but property, and on that ground wish to refuse to them any representation in the federal government. In the Territories they require that they shall not be considered property, but persons; and shall not, therefore, there be held as property. The first was yielded to the extent of three-fifths, as being indispensable to secure the union of the States, and it would appear in the latter case, that nothing but the alternative of a dissolution of the Union can induce justice.

At the period of the formation of the Constitution, when the federal representation of three-fifths of slaves was allowed, it was urged as injustice to the north, because the whites alone voting, gave the vote of a white man in the south more than that of a white man at the north; and yet, at that very moment, the elective franchise in every State was so restricted that many thousands had no vote; while those who did vote had the benefit of five-fifths for the disfranchised men, white or black, of the north, and the south had but three-fifths. And now there are, perhaps, a million of negroes at the north not entitled to a vote, yet the whites who do vote, have a representation of five-fifths for all the negroes in the free States.

Not only was this outrage perpetrated and continued, but aggravated to the last degree by a direct taxation upon *all* the labor of the south. Every slave a cable of labor was assessed by law, federal law, not once, but repeatedly, at their full market value. The houses, lands, tenements, and general property of the north and south, were alike equally taxed, but superadded to that was this tax *exclusively* upon southern labor. Now, according to all the rules of right and law, the southern laborers being taxed to the full, should have been represented to the full; and northern speedy return to the Black sea. Notwithstanding.

Acts of Congress, July 9, 1798, chap. 70. February 28, 1799, chap. 20. January 2, 1802, chap. 3. January 30, 1806, chap. 11. July 22, 1813, chap. 16. January 9, 1815, chap. 21, and some dozen more.

labor not being taxed at all, should not have been represented at all; and yet the reverse is the fact. If direct taxation were now to be resorted to, there would be some seventeen hundred millions of dollars worth of slaves to be taxed, *over and above, and equal taxation on all other property with the north.* Those who make such a shameless and baseless outcry against a three-fifths representation of slaves, should consider for one moment this view of the case.

That should the south exchange slavery to an apprenticeship, they would by that act gain two-fifths in federal representation, and escape an enormous tax, whenever made direct; while the apprentices, being disfranchised, the southern white man would have the relative value of his vote with a northern man, now so complained of, greatly enhanced.

The alleged objection to slavery going into the Territories, that white labor will not go where slave labor is, is not the true one. The real objection is, that white labor will not mingle with *negro* labor on equal terms. Free negro labor is vastly more distasteful to the white laborer than the slave labor. The latter are usually civil, sober, and have no object or motive to interfere with the white man, while the free negro is to the last degree offensive to the white laborer; insolent, lazy, and intemperate, as a class, vastly inferior to the slaves. So that if slavery were abolished to-morrow in the southern States, it would open upon the northern laborer the flood-gates of a nuisance already hateful to him. In the Territories a slave would be quietly at work on his owner's farm; a free negro would be roaming about, thrusting himself in competition with the white man, and compelling him, if the negroes be numerous enough to rival him, to come down to the scanty pittance upon which they themselves starve, or eke out by thieving. The laboring men at the north must ever be the mortal foes of those who incessantly struggle by every means to let loose upon them a hated negro rivalry.

THE CLAMORS OF THE ABOLITIONISTS.

A stranger to our people and institutions whilst viewing the numerous public gatherings that have been called by the abolitionists in different parts of the country, reading their frantic appeals, and seeing the scores of petitions and remonstrances which they have sent in to Congress, in order to arrest the great measure now before it—and seeing on the other side a calm sobriety and unbroken silence, would conclude that the great bulk and body of the people were opposed to that measure. They would be led to suppose that there are, comparatively, but few friends to it. But to us, who understand the disposition of our people, who know the tricks, stratagems, and contrivances resorted to by fanatics, to produce agitation and excitement, the whole thing is plain and not to be mistaken.

The sound constitutional men of the country view with contempt the loud mouthed clamors of the abolitionists and free-soilers. Indeed these clamors are but the dying wails, and seek to hide it from the eyes of others by making a great show of strength. They resemble the boy who, while passing by a grave yard at night, whistles most lustily to keep up his courage.

It is gratifying to think that the friends of the great measure to which we allude, have conducted themselves with the gravity, dignity, and decorum, so well befitting the subject and the occasion.

MIMIC MURDER—HANGING IN EFFIGY.

There are some men cursed with such destructive propensities, so fond of bloodshed and slaughter, that when restrained from the commission of actual murder by the fear of punishment, they make the nearest approach to it that they can with impunity. They commit a symbolic murder. They make the bloodless figure of a man, and go through all the forms and solemnities of the crime, if crime may be said to be characterized by solemnities. These mimic murders are generally, if not always, committed by mobs of violent and cowardly ruffians. They are bold enough to make an image of a man, to howl around it with frantic ferocity, to hiss at it, to spit upon it, and to stab, tar and feather, or hang it. They run no risk in so doing. But if the image were suddenly endowd with vitality, and were to become a real, living, breathing man, they would not dare to raise their unwashed hands against it.

It is a remarkable thing connected with the history of this hanging in effigy, that nearly, if not quite, all of the persons on whom this indignity has been cast have been great men, good men, and public benefactors; and that those who have been instrumental in inflicting this indignity on them have been base dastards and turbulent ruffians.

Some of these blockheads and ruffians, it seems, have recently vented their spleen and malice on Judge Douglas, the distinguished author of the Nebraska bill, by subjecting an image of his person to the ignominious process of hanging. This is the highest tribute that such abolitionists and rampant destructives can pay to pure and disinterested patriotism. The man who would burn in effigy a patriotic statesman like Judge Douglas, would bow down and worship the reckless agitator and incendiary, whose only ambition it is to kindle a conflagration that would devote this great republic to ruin.

We thought that these men understood better the virtue and efficacy of martyrdom. But blinded, it is to be supposed, by their rage, maddened by their ad-like venom, they are taking the very course to commend to the good men, and the thinking men of the country, those patriots who knowing no north, no south, no east, no west, are devoting themselves to the great and noble work of establishing, on a firm, enduring, and common basis, the rights of all sections and all American citizens. If these frantic wretches were themselves hung, actually and corporally, it would afford more amusement, and be productive of more good to the country, perhaps, than the malicious pastime of hanging or burning in effigy.

With the opening of the warm season, there is but little doubt that new vigor will be infused into the Russian and Turkish combatants. Although the aspect of European affairs is somewhat varied by the frequent news that

Local and Personal.

Conviction of Dr. Gardner—His Sentence and Death.—Dr. George A. Gardner, it will be recollected, was arrested between two and three years ago, charged with having obtained by fraud \$420,000 from the general government, under an award of the Mexican board of commissioners, established in pursuance of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; he presenting a claim to be reimbursed for alleged losses in Mexico, connected with the working of certain silver mines.

Last spring he was tried on the charge of "false swearing," but after the jury had been confined for about a week, they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged, none being in favor of his acquittal, and three for conviction.

On the twelfth of December last, he was again arraigned on the same indictment, at the bar of Criminal Court. The trial continued until Thursday afternoon, when the case was given to the jury, who, yesterday morning, after an absence of twenty-two hours, returned to the court room.

Their names were called, as follows: Albert P. Waugh, William Van Renswick, Alfred Ray, Charles I. Queen, John Howser, David Fauble, William Cammack, John Davidson, John E. Evans, Joseph Lyon, Thomas A. Talson, and John Murphy.

In response to the usual question of the clerk, the foreman replied that they had agreed upon the verdict.

Many spectators were present, exhibiting intense anxiety to hear it; but there was an awful pause in the proceedings until the arrival of Mr. Bradley, one of the counsel of the accused. When this gentleman came into court, he, together with his associate in the case, took a position near Dr. Gardner, who, it appeared to us from his manner and appearance, had a fearful apprehension of what the verdict was. But when he was directed to stand up, and heard "GUILTY" distinctly pronounced, his strength almost forsook him, and his countenance underwent a change, and wore a deathlike paleness. All hope now had deserted him! The dreadful word had fallen like the doom of death upon his ear, and shattered his heart, but late so hopeful.

The spectators were far from being indifferent; their temporarily stern and pallid faces afforded an index to the feelings which possessed them on that most painful occasion.

Mr. Bradley stated that the counsel had prepared to file a bill of exceptions, and preferred to have judgment pronounced at once. Accordingly, Dr. Gardner being required to stand up and receive the sentence of the law, Judge Crawford addressed him as follows:

"You have been convicted by a jury of your country of the crime of false swearing, touching the expenditure of public money, and in support of a claim against the United States. Perjury, in its nature and general sense, strikes at the root of all the securities which society is bound to extend to and maintain around the citizen. The particular offence charged upon you, and upon which the jury have passed, whether considered in reference to the complicated plot by which its objects were consummated, or to the amount of money obtained from the Treasury on the award of the commissioners appointed to decide upon the claims under the treaty with Mexico of February, 1848, is one of unusual enormity.

"The attendance of the court is, as must seem to every man who knows the circumstances that surrounded you, to a person of your conceded ability would be useless or vain; useless, if they have arisen in your own mind; vain, if they have not. From your fate others should learn that no plan, however remote its origin, with whatever forecast laid, however stealthily or adroitly pursued for years, and at length executed, or with whatever success for a time attended, can be so cunningly devised as to escape detection. The unexampled ingenuity, or the network spread out on this trial, and the fact that it has been executed, are the state of the case, and requested that the judicial effect in convincing all men that if they will trample on laws, human and divine, they shall suffer for it.

"The sentence of the court is, that you suffer in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, imprisonment and labor for the period of ten years."

The Judge then requested the Marshal to take the prisoner into custody, and he was subsequently conveyed to the jail, but not until after Mr. Bradley had asked that the execution of the sentence be postponed until two days after the rising of the circuit court, to which the case would be carried on a bill of exceptions. The court assented, and a minute was ordered to be made on the record accordingly.

The intelligence of the finding of the jury immediately spread throughout the city and occasioned not a little surprise, the community being unprepared for the verdict, well remembering the history of the past in this case.

The public had scarcely recovered from their surprise before it became known that a short time only after his arrival at the jail, the prisoner was seized with violent convulsions, which continued several hours, and ended in death!

It is suspected that he swallowed poison, but of this there is no proof. Before venturing an opinion on this subject, we prefer to await the post mortem examination of the body, which will take place to-day, by Dr. Semmes, the physician of the jail, together with Drs. Miller and Steiner.

The deceased was thirty-six years of age, of good appearance, and highly intelligent. His manners were courteous, and apart from the crime with which he was charged, he would probably have been considered a gentleman in any circle of society.

The sad occurrence has excited much commiseration in his behalf, and affords a sad topic of comment among all classes of society.

A coroner's jury were summoned, and they examined several witnesses yesterday evening at the jail, but their verdict will necessarily be deferred until after the contemplated post mortem examination.

The corpse is laid out in that prison-house.

Washington National Monument.—The contributions received at the monument office, from the 2d of February to the third of March, amount, in the aggregate, to \$7,011 74. Of this amount, \$415 85 were from the members of the legislature of Massachusetts, governor and councilors, one day's pay each; Charles Saunders, Boston, \$100; Robert C. Winthrop, of the same city, \$100; operatives Bay State Mills, Laurence, Massachusetts, \$255 52; members of the Massachusetts Mechanics' Association, Boston, \$64 78; Abbot Lawrence and John Wells, of Massachusetts, \$500 each; estate of Samuel Appleton, \$1,000; John P. Cushing, \$500; Jonathan Phillips, \$500; Jos. h. Bates, London, \$1,000; executors of Thomas H. Perkins, \$1,000; operatives of Lowell Manufacturing Company, Lowell, \$196 13; from visitors at Monument Place, \$200 50. The amount of expenditures for the month of February was \$1,583 50.

The Free Trip.—Some of the committee appointed by the city councils to go to New York to see the "practical working" of the street railroad in that city, did not avail themselves of the free invitation of the parties interested in stretching a railroad from Georgetown to the navy yard; for reasons personal to themselves. One of our most valuable and distinguished citizens, on hearing that the trip was to be at the charges of the company now soliciting Congress for a charter, proposed, for the credit of Washington, that a subscription list be circulated to pay the expenses of the municipal fathers to the domains of Gotham!

Criminal Court.—The December term of this court was closed yesterday, and that for March will commence on Monday.

Naval Movements in England.

PORTSMOUTH, Monday.—Neptune, 120, flagship of Rear Admiral Superintendent Fanshawe Martin, Captain E. Scott—a telegraphic message received this day, that the *Neptune* could receive on board 800 men. It is reported that the coast guard have been called into active service, and are to be distributed in five line-of-battle ships.

Hecla, 6, paddle, Lieutenant Commander Peter Wellington, hailed out of dock this morning, and her officers are busily engaged in picking up men. She received on board her small arms this afternoon, and an order came down for her to *retain her heavy armament.*

Cyclops, 6, paddle, Master Commander Robert W. Roberts arrived at Spithead, from Woolwich, this morning, with stores and artillerymen for the Mediterranean. She will take in additional at this port, and proceed to her destination.

Fairy, Royal yacht steam-tender, Master Commander D. N. Welch was ordered this afternoon, and hauled round to the steam basin, where she will receive her new boilers, and complete for service.

Sprightly, tender to Victory, Master Commander Allen, left this morning for the eastern ports, with supernumeraries.

Illustrious, 40, training-ship, Captain Harris, has taken on board her gun-boys to-day, alongside the jetty.

Blenheim, 60, screw, Captain the Hon. F. T. Pelham, is making unusual exertions in getting ready for active service. We reported in Monday's *Herald* that she received her foremast on Saturday evening, to-day she has sent up her topmast, cleared away her bulkheads on the lower deck, and is preparing for coming events. There is one matter of great regret to perceive—that the work of painting her masts, heads, black. We cannot help thinking that this will draw too much attention from an enemy's rifle, seeing that black mastsheads present a very conspicuous object on the clearing away of smoke.

Princess Royal, 91, screw, Captain Lord Clarence Paget has nearly completed her equipment. Symmetry, both in hull and rigging, her crew are daily exercised at the heavy guns, and she will be ready for any service by the 1st of March. Her noble captain is on leave for fourteen days.—*Little English paper.*

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.—There is now in the possession of, and manufactured by, Mr. Collins, silversmith, of Gloucestershire, England, the most ingenious piece of mechanism—an eight day clock, with dead beat escapement of maintaining power, chimes the quarters, plays sixteen tunes, plays three times in twelve hours, or will play at any time required. The hands go around as follows: One, once a minute; one, once an hour; one, once a week; one, once a month; one, once a year. It shows the moon's age, the time of rising and setting of the sun, the time of high and low water, half ebb and half flood; and, by a beautiful contrivance, there is a part which represents the water, which rises and falls, lifting the ships at high-water tide as if it were in motion, and as it recedes leaves these little automaton ships dry on the sands. It shows the hour of the day, day of the week, day of the month, month of the year. In the day of the month there is a provision made for the long and short months. It shows the twelve signs of the zodiac; it strikes or not, chimes or not, as you wish it; it has the equation table, showing the difference of clock and sun every day in the year. Every portion of the clock is of beautiful workmanship, and performs most accurately the many different objects we have called into action by the ingenious proprietor, who is most willing to describe all its various achievements to any one who may feel a pleasure in paying him a visit.

A BARBER'S OPERATION.—A few weeks since, a youth, 19 years of age, entered a barber's shop, in Nassau street, for the purpose of getting his hair shaved, and while he was having his hair shaved, he was seized with a violent convulsion, and fell back. The barber exerted his skill on the young man's head, and for his service demanded \$3. This amount was more than the youth had with him, and he requested that an apprentice of the barber might be allowed to accompany him to his residence, and there receive the money. The arrangement was pronounced satisfactory, and both started, but before reaching his home, the youth, gave his companion the slip, and was not again seen until yesterday, when the barber's man seized him, and took him to the shop. A police was immediately called to arrest the young man, and he was conveyed to the Tombs, closely followed by the barber and his man. The barber informed the magistrate of the nature of the offence, and requested that the young man might be locked up. The latter on being asked what he had to say, replied that he had been the victim of an imposition, at the same time he pulled off his cap, and to the astonishment of all present, it was discovered that his head had been shaved, instead of black. The magistrate forthwith refused to receive a complaint against him, and said that he was not a police officer, and the two victims left the court.—*N. Y. Courier.*

GARIBALDI.—We would not be understood as impugning the course of other great patriots of the European revolution of 1848, when we say that that of Garibaldi, the noble Italian, is worthy of the highest commendation. Garibaldi, in 1821, was obliged to flee from Genoa, his liberal opinions having caused him to connect himself with the revolution of 1821, of which Carbonari was hero. He went to Brazil, and became a merchant. There he became acquainted with resident Italian liberals, joined the liberal party of Montevideo, and was commissioned a general. Thence he returned to Italy, and in the struggle of 1848 was made the generous savior of the people as Kosuth ever was in Hungary. After the fall of Rome, he passed through hair-breadth escapes to save himself from the Austrians. Out of a large number of his adherents, only two boats could carry to the coast near Rimini, escaped. Here the persons in the boats were killed. Garibaldi carried his sick wife two days in his arms, and was obliged to discard his black hat, and asked water for her. She died in his arms when the cup touched her lips. He came to New York, and dealt in tallow on Long Island. Then he became a sea captain, and now commands a ship trading from our Pacific coast to China. This is true heroism, when one like him in misfortune turns to the ordinary avocations of life, and adds to his name as a patriot that of a man of industry. Another call from the patriots of Italy, would have him ready to drop the quadrant for the sword. [Belief (Mc) Journal.]

EDWARD LYCKETT, Sen., Book-Binder.—Potomac Hall, corner of Eleventh street and Maryland avenue, over Clarke's Drug store, Washington, D. C.

Every style of book-binding executed, either in velvet, Turkey Morocco, Russia, or finer colors, only.

Periodicals and Music neatly half bound.

Mr. LYCKETT respectfully suggests to his friends that while much has been done to transmit family records, little care has been taken to preserve parental likenesses. He has, therefore, procured his friends, and those desirous of perpetuating personal remembrances, that daguerotype likenesses can be laid on the inside cover of family bibles, prayer books, or keep-akes, specimens of which can be seen at his sundry, or he can be addressed by letter, which will be promptly attended to.

Mar 13—mead (m)

GENERAL AGENCY.—The Subscriber pays special attention to the prosecution of claims before Congress or the Departments; collects debts. Also, buys and sells real estate; negotiates loans, having facilities by which he can generally negotiate loans on small sums on good paper, at short date.

JAMES J. MILLER.

Over Selden, Withers & Co's Bank.

Jan 15—editm